

OTHER INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the TDEC prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. La Vergne Water System's water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY

Following the events of September 2001, we realize that our customers are concerned about the security of their drinking water. We urge the public to report any suspicious activities at any utility facilities, including treatment plants, pumping stations, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. by calling 615-793-7744.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about not only their drinking water, but food preparation, personal hygiene, and precautions in handling infants and pets from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

CROSS-CONNECTION SAFETY INFORMATION

The Tennessee Division of Water Supply requires all public water systems in the state to operate an on-going program to protect the public water supply from possible cross-connections. The most effective method for the La Vergne Water System to meet this requirement is to require customers to install a backflow preventer on the main supply line to their property or facility, thus protecting the community from any cross-connections that may be present inside a customer's plumbing system. All water users benefit from an active, on-going cross-connection program that includes the installation of backflow preventers where required by state regulations and local codes.

If your property has a backflow device, please contact La Vergne's Cross-Connection at 615-793-4739 for more information.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY WATER?

Your water, which is surface water, comes from the Percy Priest Lake. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water source to **potential** contamination. The TDEC has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the untreated water sources serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to **potential** contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible, moderately susceptible, or slightly susceptible based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The La Vergne Water System sources are rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination.

An explanation of Tennessee's SWAP, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed online at <http://www.tn.gov/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml> or you may contact the water system to obtain copies of specific assessments.

HOW TO REACH US & GET INVOLVED

If you have any questions about this report or about your drinking water, please call Thomas Champagne at 615-793-6536. Our Board of Mayor and Alderman meetings are on the first Tuesday at 7 pm and workshop on the last Thursday at 5 pm of each month. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. For more information about Council meetings please contact Bruce Richardson at 615-793-6295.

Water/Sewer Billing Information – Please call La Vergne Billing Customer Service at 615-793-5932, Monday–Friday, 8 am–4:30 pm.

To Pay Your Bill – La Vergne City Hall-Office/Drive Thru, Monday-Friday, 8 am-4:30 pm. We also have a convenient drop box located next to our drive thru window.

Credit/Debit Card payments are accepted. Inquire about automated account withdrawals.

Make on-line payments – <http://lavernenetn.gov> >>City Payments>>Water/Sewer Payments

HISTORY

La Vergne Water System has served the public since the 1970's and the water treatment plant has been permitted to treat and supply drinking water since November 1992.

The system has grown with the service taps at only 3,500 in 1993 to the present 12,198. Water usage has followed in 1993 an average daily rate of 2.623 million gallons (mg) to the present 3.041 mg average per day.

NOTICE HYDRANTS BEING FLUSHED?

The La Vergne Water Department flushes hydrants to prevent build-up of mineral deposits and better regulate chlorine residuals in the distribution system. The La Vergne Fire Department also performs flow testing on all fire hydrants.

BON AQUA!

Good water! For the past two years the La Vergne Water System has earned a score of 97 out of a possible 100, based on observations made during surveys.

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), Division of Water Supply conducted the Sanitary Survey (SS) this past year on September 15-17, 2010.

A SS is an onsite evaluation and documentation of a water system's capabilities, operations, sources, facilities, treatment process, equipment, distribution network, monitoring, reporting and data verification, pump facilities, controls, and overall management needed to continually provide safe drinking water and any deficiencies that might impact the provision of safe drinking water. The SS is conducted annually on an unscheduled date.



LA VERGNE WATER SYSTEM 2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

IS MY DRINKING WATER SAFE?

Yes, our water meets all of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the enclosed table, we only detected 10 of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OUR OPERATIONS?

The State and EPA require us to test and report on our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have met all of these requirements. Results of unregulated contaminant analyses are available upon request. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

YOUR WATER PROVIDER?

The La Vergne Water System of the City of La Vergne municipal government provides water to your family that is safe to drink and safe for the environment. The La Vergne Water Treatment Plant treats drinking water and ensures water quality through continued monitoring and testing. You are one of approximately 12,200 taps that water is delivered to daily.

2010 WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹	No	1		2010		0	<2 positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ²	No	2.0	0.04 – 2.0	2010	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Copper	No	0.074 (90 th percentile)		8/2008	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	1.37	0.41 – 1.37	2010	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead ³	No	1.6 (90 th percentile)		8/2008	ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	0.79		2010	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	13.0		2010	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) ⁴	No	50.34 (Highest running annual average)	21.0 – 94.1	2010	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	29.11 (Highest running annual average)	9.7 – 66.5	2010	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon ⁵	No	TT ⁵		2010	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1.42 (average)	0.37- 3.30	2010	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

WHAT DOES THIS CHART MEAN?

The terms used in the water quality summary table above and in other parts of this report are defined below. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with laws, rules and regulations.

AL – Action level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL – Maximum contaminant level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

MCLG – Maximum contaminant level goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL – Maximum residual disinfectant level, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG – Maximum residual disinfectant level goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A – not applicable

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU) is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter explained in relation to time as one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.

ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter explained in relation to time as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

TT – Treatment technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TABLE NOTES

- Coliform: The La Vergne water system collected 2 positive total coliform samples at separate times in the distribution system after a line was repaired on 6/9/10 and 8/17/10. Repeat samples for all positive results proved negative.
- 99.4% of our samples were below the turbidity limit being less than 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
- During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, only 1 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the lead action level and 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the copper action level. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. La Vergne Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.
- TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- We have met all treatment technique requirements for total organic carbon in 2010.